



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### **Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

SIMPLICITY  
IN  
PREACHING

---

J. C. Ryle, D.D.





1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are being used effectively and ethically.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while modern technology offers powerful tools for gathering and processing information, the quality and integrity of the data are often compromised. Issues such as incomplete reporting, inconsistent formats, and potential biases can significantly undermine the value of the data. The document stresses the need for standardized procedures and rigorous quality control measures to ensure that the information collected is accurate and trustworthy.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership and organizational culture in promoting data-driven decision-making. It argues that successful implementation of data-based strategies requires strong leadership that sets a clear vision and encourages a culture of openness and collaboration. Leaders must foster an environment where employees feel comfortable sharing information and where data is used to inform decisions rather than being merely a bureaucratic hurdle. The text also mentions the importance of providing adequate training and resources to ensure that staff are equipped to handle data effectively.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the ethical implications of data collection and analysis. It points out that the use of personal data, especially in large-scale monitoring or surveillance, raises significant concerns about privacy and individual freedoms. The document calls for a balanced approach that respects the rights of individuals while also recognizing the potential benefits of data analysis. It suggests that clear policies and oversight mechanisms are necessary to ensure that data is used responsibly and that any potential abuses are promptly identified and addressed.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and offers recommendations for future action. It reiterates the importance of a holistic approach that combines robust record-keeping, high-quality data, strong leadership, and ethical considerations. The document concludes by stating that while the challenges are significant, the benefits of a well-implemented data-driven system are substantial, leading to more efficient operations, better service delivery, and increased public trust.

SIMPLICITY IN PREACHING.

A FEW SHORT HINTS ON A  
GREAT SUBJECT.

BY

JOHN CHARLES RYLE, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

*Author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," etc.*



LONDON :

WILLIAM HUNT AND COMPANY,

12, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1882.

141. n. 176.



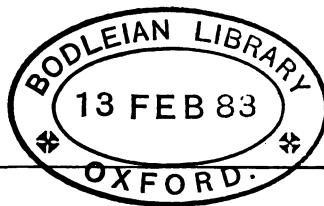
The substance of this paper was originally addressed, as a lecture, to a clerical audience, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on behalf of the Homiletical Society.

For a certain roughness and abruptness of style I must apologize. But my readers must kindly remember that the lecture was spoken and not written, and is prepared for the press from the notes of a short-hand writer.

In the hope that it may prove useful to some of my younger brethren in the Ministry, it is now published in its present form.

J. C. LIVERPOOL.

*October 1st, 1882.*







## SIMPLICITY IN PREACHING.

---

**K**ING SOLOMON says, in the book of Ecclesiastes, "Of making many books there is no end." (Eccles. xii. 12.) There are few subjects about which that saying is more true than that of *preaching*. The volumes which have been written in order to show ministers how to preach are enough to make a small library. In sending forth one more little treatise, I only propose to touch one branch of the subject. I do not pretend to consider what should be the substance and matter of a sermon. I purposely leave alone such points as "gravity, unction, liveliness,

warmth," and the like, or the comparative merits of written or extempore sermons. I wish to confine myself to one point, which receives far less attention than it deserves. That point is *simplicity* in language and style.

I ought to be able to tell my readers something about "simplicity," if experience will give any help. I began preaching forty years ago, when I first took orders, in a poor rural parish, and a great portion of my ministerial life has been spent in preaching to labourers and farmers. I know the enormous difficulty of preaching to such hearers, of making them understand one's meaning, and securing their attention. So far as concerns language and composition, I deliberately say that I would rather preach before the University at Oxford or Cambridge, or the Temple, or Lincoln's Inn, or the Houses of Parliament,

than I would address an agricultural congregation on a fine hot afternoon in the month of August. I have heard of a labourer who enjoyed Sunday more than any other day in the week,—“Because,” he said, “I sit comfortably in church, put up my legs, have nothing to think about, and just go to sleep.” Some of my younger friends in the ministry may some day be called to preach to such congregations as I have had, and I shall be glad if they can profit by my experience.

Before entering on the subject, I wish to clear the way by making four prefatory remarks.

(a) For one thing, I ask all my readers to remember that to attain simplicity in preaching is *of the utmost importance* to every minister who wishes to be useful to souls. Unless you are simple in your sermons you will never

be understood, and unless you are understood you cannot do good to those who hear you. It was a true saying of Quintilian, "If you do not wish to be understood, you deserve to be neglected." The first object of a minister should be to preach the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but "the truth as it is in Jesus." But the next thing he ought to aim at is that his sermon may be understood; and it will not be understood by most of his hearers if it is not simple.

(b) The next thing I will say, by way of prefatory remark, is, that to attain simplicity in preaching is *by no means an easy matter*. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose this. "To make hard things seem hard," to use the substance of a saying of Archbishop Usher's, "is within the reach of all, but to make hard things seem easy

---

and intelligible is a height attained by very few speakers." One of the wisest and best of the Puritans said two hundred years ago, "that the greater part of preachers shoot over the heads of the people." This is true also in 1882! I fear a vast proportion of what we preach is not understood by our hearers any more than if it were Greek. When people hear a simple sermon, or read a simple tract, they are apt to say, "How true! how plain! how easy to understand," and to suppose that any one can write in that style. Allow me to say it is an extremely difficult thing to write simple, clear, perspicuous, and forcible English. Look at the sermons of Charles Bradley, of Clapham. A sermon of his reads most beautifully. It is so simple and natural, that any one feels at once that the meaning is as clear as the sun at noonday. Every word is the right word, and

every word is in its right place. Yet the labour those sermons cost Mr. Bradley was very great indeed. Those who have read Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" attentively, can hardly fail to have noticed the exquisite naturalness, ease, and simplicity of its language. And yet it is known that the pains and trouble and time bestowed upon that work were immense. Let the "Vicar of Wakefield" be compared with Johnson's "Rasselas,"—which was written off in a few days, it is said, under high pressure,—and the difference is at once apparent. In fact, to use very long words, to seem very learned, to make people go away after a sermon, saying, "How fine! how clever! how grand!" all this is very easy work. But to write what will strike and stick, to speak or to write that which at once pleases and is understood, and becomes assimilated with a

hearer's mind and a thing never forgotten—that, we may depend upon it, is a very difficult thing and a very rare attainment.

(c) Let me observe, in the next place, that when I talk of simplicity in preaching, I would not have my readers suppose I mean *childish preaching*. If we suppose the poor like that sort of sermon, we are greatly mistaken. If our hearers once imagine we consider them a parcel of ignorant folks for whom any kind of "infant's food" is good enough, our chance of doing good is lost altogether. People do not like even the appearance of *condescending* preaching. They feel we are not treating them as equals, but inferiors. Human nature always dislikes that. They will at once put up their backs, stop their ears, and take offence, and then we might as well preach to the winds.

(d) Finally, let me observe that it is not



*coarse* or *vulgar* preaching that is needed. It is quite possible to be simple, and yet to speak like a gentleman, and with the demeanour of a courteous and refined person. It is an utter mistake to imagine that uneducated and illiterate men and women prefer to be spoken to in an illiterate way, and by an uneducated person. To suppose that a lay-evangelist or Scripture-reader, who knows nothing of Latin or Greek, and is only familiar with his Bible, is more acceptable than an Oxford first-class man, or a Cambridge wrangler (if that first-class man knows how to preach), is a complete error. People only tolerate vulgarity and coarseness, as a rule, when they can get nothing else.

Having made these prefatory remarks in order to clear the way, I will now proceed to give my readers five brief hints as to what

---

seems to me the best method of attaining simplicity in preaching.

I. My first hint is this: If you want to attain simplicity in preaching, take care that you *have a clear view of the subject upon which you are going to preach*. I ask your special attention to this. Of all the five hints I am about to give, this is the most important. Mind, then, when your text is chosen, that you understand it and see right through it; that you know precisely what you want to prove, what you want to teach, what you want to establish, and what you want people's minds to carry away. If you yourself begin in a fog, you may depend upon it you will leave your people in darkness. Cicero, one of the greatest ancient orators, said long ago,—“No one can possibly speak clearly and

eloquently about a subject which he does not understand,"—and I am satisfied that he spoke the truth. Archbishop Whateley was a very shrewd observer of human nature, and he said rightly of a vast number of preachers, that "they aimed at nothing, and they hit nothing. Like men landing on an unknown island, and setting out on a journey of exploration, they set out in ignorance, and travelled on in ignorance all the day long."

I ask all young ministers especially, to remember this first hint. I repeat most emphatically, "Take care you thoroughly understand your subject. Never choose a text of which you do not quite know what it means." Beware of taking obscure passages such as those which are to be found in unfulfilled and emblematic prophecies. If a man will continually preach to an ordinary congre-

---

gation about the seals and vials and trumpets in Revelation, or about Ezekiel's temple, or about predestination, free will, and the eternal purposes of God, it will not be at all surprising to any reasonable mind if he fails to attain simplicity. I do not mean that these subjects ought not to be handled occasionally, at fit times, and before a suitable audience. All I say is, that they are very deep subjects, about which wise Christians often disagree, and it is almost impossible to make them very simple. We ought to see our subjects plainly, if we wish to make them simple, and there are hundreds of plain subjects to be found in God's Word.

Beware, for the same reason, of taking up what I call fanciful subjects and *accommodated texts*, and then dragging out of them meanings which the Holy Ghost never

intended to put into them. There is no subject needful for the soul's health which is not to be found plainly taught and set forth in Scripture. This being the case, I think a preacher should never take a text and extract from it, as a dentist would a tooth from the jaw, something which, however true in itself, is not the plain literal meaning of the inspired words. The sermon may seem very glittering and ingenious, and his people may go away saying, "What a clever parson we have got!" But if, on examination, they can neither find the sermon in the text, nor the text in the sermon, their minds are perplexed, and they begin to think the Bible is a deep book which cannot be understood. If you want to attain simplicity, beware of accommodated texts.

When I speak of *accommodated texts*, let me explain what I mean. I remember hearing

---

of a minister in a northern town, who was famous for preaching in this style. Once he gave out for his text, "He that is so impoverished that he hath no oblation, chooseth unto him a tree that will not rot (Isa. xl. 20). "Here," said he, "is man by nature impoverished and undone. He has nothing to offer, in order to make satisfaction for his soul. And what ought he to do? He ought to choose a tree which cannot rot, even the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."—On another occasion, being anxious to preach on the doctrine of indwelling sin, he chose his text out of the history of Joseph and his brethren, and gave out the words, "The old man of whom ye spake, is he yet alive?" (Gen. xliii. 7). Out of this question he ingeniously twisted a discourse about the infection of nature remaining in the believer,—a grand truth, no doubt,

but certainly not the truth of the passage. Such instances will, I trust, be a warning to all my younger brethren. If you want to preach about the indwelling corruption of human nature, or about Christ crucified, you need not seek for such far-fetched texts as those I have named. If you want to be simple, mind you choose plain simple texts.

Furthermore, if you wish to see through your subjects thoroughly, and so to attain the foundation of simplicity, do not be ashamed of *dividing* your sermons and stating your divisions. I need hardly say this is a very vexed question. There is a morbid dread of "firstly, secondly, and thirdly" in many quarters. The stream of fashion runs strongly against divisions, and I must frankly confess that a lively undivided sermon is much better than one divided in a dull, stupid, illogical

way. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that can preach sermons which strike and stick without divisions, by all means let him hold on his way and persevere. But let him not despise his neighbour who divides. All I say is, if we would be simple, there must be *order* in a sermon as there is in an army. What wise general would mix up artillery, infantry, and cavalry in one confused mass in the day of battle? What giver of a banquet or dinner would dream of putting on the table the whole of the viands at once, the soup, the fish, the entrées, the joints, the salads, the game, the sweets, the dessert, in one huge dish? Such a host would hardly be thought to serve his dinner well. Just so I say it is with sermons. By all means let there be *order*—order, whether you bring out your “firstly, secondly, or thirdly,” or not—order, whether



your divisions are concealed or expressed—order so carefully arranged that your points and ideas shall follow one another in beautiful regularity, like regiments marching past before the Queen on a review day in Windsor Park.

For my own part, I honestly confess that I do not think I have preached two sermons in my life without divisions. I find it of the utmost importance to make people understand, remember, and carry away what I say, and I am certain that divisions help me to do so. They are, in fact, like hooks and pegs and shelves in the mind. If you study the sermons of men who have been and are successful preachers, you will always find order, and often divisions, in their sermons. I am not a bit ashamed to say that I often read the sermons of Mr. Spurgeon. I like to gather hints about preaching from all

---

quarters. David did not ask about the sword of Goliath, Who made it? who polished it? what blacksmith forged it? He said, "There is nothing like it;" for he had once used it to cut off its owner's head. Mr. Spurgeon can preach most ably, and he proves it by keeping his enormous congregation together. We ought always to examine and analyze sermons which draw people together. Now when you read Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, note how clearly and perspicuously he divides a sermon, and fills each division with beautiful and simple ideas. How easily you grasp his meaning! How thoroughly he brings before you certain great truths that hang to you like hooks of steel, and which, once planted in your memory, you never forget! My first point, then, if you would be simple in your preaching, is, that you must thoroughly understand your subject, and

if you want to know whether you understand it, try to divide and arrange it. I can only say for myself that I have done this ever since I have been a minister. For forty years I have kept blank MS. books in which I put down texts and heads of sermons for use when required. Whenever I get hold of a text, and see my way through it, I put it down and make a note of it. If I do not see my way through a text, I cannot preach on it, because I know I cannot be simple, and if I cannot be simple, I know I had better not preach at all.

II. The second hint I would give is this: *Try to use in all your sermons, as far as you can, simple words.* In saying this, however, I must explain myself. When I talk of simple words, I do not mean words of only one syllable, or words which are purely Saxon. I cannot in

this matter agree with Archbishop Whateley. I think he goes too far in his recommendation of Saxon, though there is much truth in what he says about it. I rather prefer the saying of that wise old heathen Cicero, when he said that orators should try to use words which are "in daily common use" amongst the people. Whether the words are Saxon or not, or of two or three syllables, it does not matter so long as they are words commonly used and understood by the people. Only, whatever you do, beware of what the poor shrewdly call "dictionary" words, that is, of words which are abstract, or scientific, or pedantic, or complicated, or indefinite, or very long. They may seem very fine and sound very grand, but they are rarely of any use. The most powerful and forcible words, as a rule, are very short.

Let me say one word more to confirm what I have stated about that common fallacy of the desirableness of always using Saxon English. I would remind you that a vast number of words of other than Saxon origin are used by writers of notorious simplicity. Take for instance the famous work of John Bunyan, and look at the very title of it, "The Pilgrim's Progress." Neither of the leading words in that title is Saxon. Would he have improved matters if he had called it "The Wayfarer's Walk"? In saying this I admit freely that words of French and Latin origin are generally inferior to Saxon, and, as a rule, I should say, use strong pure Saxon words if you can. All I mean to say is, that you must not think it a matter of course that words cannot be good and simple if they are not of Saxon origin.

---

In any case, beware of long words. Dr. Gee, in his excellent book, "Our Sermons" (Longman), very ably points out the uselessness of using long words and expressions not in common use. For example, he says, "Talk of happiness rather than of felicity, talk of almighty rather than omnipotent, lessen rather than diminish, forbidden rather than proscribed, hateful rather than noxious, seeming rather than apparent, afterwards rather than subsequently, call out and draw forth instead of evoke and educe." We all need to be pulled up sharply on these points. It is very well to use fine words at Oxford and Cambridge, before classical hearers, and in preaching before educated audiences. But depend upon it, when you preach to ordinary congregations, the sooner you throw overboard this sort of English, and use plain common words, the better. One thing, at all

events, is quite certain, without simple words you will never attain simplicity in preaching.

III. The third hint I would offer, if you wish to attain simplicity in preaching, is this: *take care to aim at a simple style of composition.* I will try to illustrate what I mean. If you take up the sermons preached by that great and wonderful man Dr. Chalmers, you can hardly fail to see what an enormous number of lines you meet with without coming to a full stop. This I cannot but regard as a great mistake. It may suit Scotland, but it will never do for England. If you would attain a simple style of composition, beware of writing many lines without coming to a pause, and so allowing the minds of your hearers to take breath. Beware of colons and semi-colons. Stick to commas

---

and full stops, and take care to write as if you were asthmatical or short of breath. Never write or speak very long sentences or long paragraphs. Use stops frequently, and start again, and the oftener you do this the more likely you are to attain a simple style of composition. Enormous sentences full of colons, semi-colons, and parentheses, with paragraphs of two or three pages' length, are utterly fatal to simplicity. We should bear in mind that preachers have to do with hearers and not readers, and that what will "read" well will not always "speak" well. A reader of English can always help himself by looking back a few lines and refreshing his mind. A hearer of English hears once for all, and if he loses the thread of your sermon in a long involved sentence, he very likely never finds it again.

Again, simplicity in your style of composi-



tion depends very much upon the proper use of proverbs and epigrammatic sentences. This is of vast importance. Here, I think, is the value of much that you find in Matthew Henry's commentary, and Bishop Hall's Contemplations. There are some good sayings of this sort in a book not known so well as it should be, called "Papers on Preaching by a Wykehamist." Take a few examples of what I mean: "What we weave in time we wear in eternity." "Hell is paved with good intentions." "Sin forsaken is one of the best evidences of sin forgiven." "It matters little how we die, but it matters much how we live." "Meddle with no man's person, but spare no man's sin." "The street is soon clean when every one sweeps before his own door." "Lying rides on debt's back: it is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." "He

---

that begins with prayer will end with praise." "All is not gold that glitters." "In religion, as in business, there are no gains without pains." "In the Bible there are shallows where a lamb can wade, and depths where an elephant must swim." "One thief on the cross was saved, that none should despair, and only one, that none should presume."

Proverbial, epigrammatic, and antithetical sayings of this kind give wonderful perspicuousness and force to a sermon. Labour to store your minds with them. Use them judiciously, and especially at the end of paragraphs, and you will find them an immense help to the attainment of a simple style of composition. But of long, involved, complicated sentences always beware.

IV. The fourth hint I will give is this: if

---

you wish to preach simply, *use a direct style.* What do I mean by this? I mean the practice and custom of saying "I" and "you." When a man takes up this style of preaching, he is often told that he is conceited and egotistical. The result is that many preachers are never direct, and always think it very humble and modest, and becoming, to say "we." But I remember good Bishop Villiers saying that "we" was a word Kings and Corporations should use, and they alone, but that parish clergymen should always talk of "I" and "you." I endorse that saying with all my heart. I declare I never can understand what the famous pulpit "we" means. Does the preacher who all through his sermon keeps saying "we" mean himself and the bishop? or himself and the Church? or himself and the congregation? or himself and the Early Fathers? or himself and the

Reformers? or himself and all the wise men in the world? or, after all, does he only mean myself, plain "John Smith" or "Thomas Jones"? If he only means himself, what earthly reason can he give for using the plural number, and not saying simply and plainly "I"? When he visits his parishioners, or sits by a sick bed, or catechises his school, or orders bread at the baker's, or meat at the butcher's, he does not say "we," but "I." Why, then, I should like to know, can he not say "I" in the pulpit? What right has he, as a modest man, to speak for any one but himself? Why not stand up on Sunday and say, "Reading in the Word of God, I have found a text containing such things as these, and I come to set them before you"?

Many people, I am sure, do not understand what the preacher's "we" means. The ex-

pression leaves them in a kind of fog. If you say, "I, your rector; I, your vicar; I, the curate of the parish," come here to talk of something that concerns your soul, something you should believe, something you should do—you are at any rate understood. But if you begin to talk in the vague plural number of what "we" ought to do, many of your hearers do not know what you are driving at, and whether you are speaking to yourself or them. I charge and entreat my younger brethren in the ministry not to forget this point. Do try to be as *direct* as possible. Never mind what people say of you. In this particular do not imitate Chalmers, or Melville, or certain other living pulpit celebrities. Never say "we" when you mean "I." The more you get into the habit of talking plainly to the people, in the first person singular, as old Bishop Latimer

---

did, the simpler will your sermon be, and the more easily understood. The glory of Whitefield's sermons is their directness. But unhappily they were so badly reported that we cannot now appreciate them.

V. The fifth and last hint I wish to give you is this. If you would attain simplicity in preaching, you must use *plenty of anecdotes and illustrations*. You must regard illustrations as windows through which light is let in upon your subject. Upon this point a great deal might be said, but the limits of a small treatise oblige me to touch it very briefly. I need hardly remind you of the example of Him who "spake as never man spake," our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Study the four Gospels attentively, and mark what a wealth of illustration His sermons generally contain.

---

How often you find figure upon figure, parable upon parable, in His discourses. There was nothing under His eyes apparently from which He did not draw lessons. The birds of the air, and the fish in the sea, the sheep, the goats, the cornfield, the vineyard, the ploughman, the sower, the reaper, the fisherman, the shepherd, the vinedresser, the woman kneading meal, the flowers, the grass, the bank, the wedding feast, the sepulchre,—all were made vehicles for conveying thoughts to minds of hearers. What are such parables as the prodigal son, the good Samaritan, the ten virgins, the king who made a marriage for his son, the rich man and Lazarus, the labourers of the vineyard, and others,—what are all these but stirring stories that our Lord tells in order to convey some great truth to the souls of His hearers? Try to walk in His footsteps and follow His example.

If you pause in your sermon, and say, "Now I will tell you a story," I engage that all who are not too fast asleep will prick up their ears and listen. People like similes, illustrations, and well-told stories, and will listen to them when they will attend to nothing else. And from what countless sources we can get illustrations! Take all the book of nature around us. Look at the sky above and the world beneath. Look at history. Look at all the branches of science, at geology, at botany, at chemistry, at astronomy. What is there in heaven above or earth below from which you may not bring illustrations to throw light on the message of the Gospel? Read Bishop Latimer's sermons, the most popular, perhaps, that were ever preached. Read the works of Brooks and Watson and Swinnock, the Puritans. How full they are of illustrations, figures, metaphors,



and stories! Look at Mr. Moody's sermons. What is one secret of his popularity? He fills his sermons with pleasing stories. He is the best speaker, says an Arabian proverb, who can turn the ear into an eye.

For my part, I not only try to tell stories, but in country parishes I have sometimes put before people familiar illustrations which they can see. For instance—Do I want to show them that there must have been a first great cause or Being who made this world? I have sometimes taken out my watch, and have said, "Look at this watch. How well it is made! Do any of you suppose for a moment that all the screws, all the wheels, all the pins of that watch came together by accident? Would not any one say there must have been a watchmaker? And if so, it follows most surely that there must have been a Maker of

the world, whose handiwork we see graven on the face of every one of those glorious planets going their yearly rounds and keeping time to a single second. Look at the world in which you live, and the wonderful things which it contains. Will you tell me that there is no God, and that creation is the result of chance?" Or, sometimes I have taken out a bunch of keys and shaken them. The whole congregation, when they hear the keys, look up. Then I say, "Would there be need of any keys if all men were perfect and honest? What does this bunch of keys show? Why, they show that the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Illustration, I confidently assert, is one of the best receipts for making a sermon simple, clear, perspicuous, and easily understood. Lay yourselves out for it. Pick up illustrations wherever you can.

Keep your eyes open, and use them well. Happy is that preacher who has an eye for similitudes, and a memory stored with well-chosen stories and illustrations. If he is a real man of God, and knows how to deliver a sermon, he will never preach to bare walls and empty benches.

But I must add a word of caution. There is a *way* of telling stories. If a man cannot tell stories naturally, he had better not tell them at all. Illustration, again, after all I have said in its favour, may be carried too far. I remember a notable instance of this in the case of the great Welch preacher, Christmas Evans. There is in print a sermon of his about the wonderful miracle that took place in Gadara, when devils took possession of the swine, and the whole herd ran down violently into the sea. He paints it so minutely that

it really becomes ludicrous by reason of the words put in the mouth of the swineherds who told their master of the loss he had sustained. "Oh! sir," says one, "the pigs have all gone!" "But," says the master, "where have they gone?" "They have run down into the sea." "But who drove them down?" "Oh! sir, that wonderful man." "Well, what sort of a man was he? What did he do?" "Why, sir, he came and talked such strange things, and the whole herd ran suddenly down the steep place into the sea." "What, the old black boar and all?" "Yes, sir, the old black boar has gone too; for as we looked round we just saw the end of his tail going over the cliff." Now that is going to an extreme. So again Dr. Guthrie's admirable sermons are occasionally so overladen with illustrations as to remind one of cake made almost entirely of plums and

containing hardly any flour. Put plenty of colour and picture into your sermon by all means. Draw sweetness and light from all sources and from all creatures, from the heavens and the earth, from history, from science. But after all there is a limit. You must be careful how you use colour, lest you do as much harm as good. Do not put on colour by spoonfuls, but with a brush. This caution remembered, you will find colour an immense aid in the attainment of simplicity and perspicuousness in preaching.

And now bear in mind that my five points are these :

First: If you want to attain simplicity in preaching, you must have a clear knowledge of what you are going to preach.

Secondly: If you would attain simplicity in preaching, you must use simple words.

---

Thirdly: If you would attain simplicity in preaching, you must seek to acquire a simple style of composition, with short sentences and as few colons and semi-colons as possible.

Fourthly: If you would attain simplicity in preaching, aim at directness.

Lastly: If you would attain simplicity in preaching, make abundant use of illustration and anecdote.

Let me add to all this one plain word of application. You will never attain simplicity in preaching without plenty of trouble. Pains and trouble, I say emphatically, pains and trouble. When Turner, the great painter, was asked by some one how it was he mixed his colours so well, and what it was that made them so different from those of other artists; "Mix them? mix them? mix them? Why, with

---

brains, sir." I am persuaded that, in preaching, little can be done except by trouble and by pains.

I have heard that a young and careless clergyman once said to Richard Cecil, "I think I want more faith." "No," said the wise old man: "you want more works. You want more pains. You must not think that God will do work FOR you, though He is ready to do it BY you." I entreat my younger brethren to remember this. I beg them to make time for their composition of sermons, to take trouble and to exercise their brains by reading. Only mind that you read what is useful.

I would not have you spend your time in reading the Fathers in order to help your preaching. They are very useful in their way, but there are many things more useful in

modern writers, if you choose them discreetly. Read good models, and become familiar with good specimens of simplicity in preaching. As your best model, take the English Bible. If you speak the language in which that is written, you will speak well. Read John Bunyan's immortal work, the "Pilgrim's Progress." Read it again and again, if you wish to attain simplicity in preaching. Do not be above reading the Puritans. Some of them no doubt are heavy. Goodwin and Owen are very heavy, though excellent artillery in position. Read such books as Baxter, and Watson, and Traill, and Flavel, and Charnock, and Hall, and Henry. They are, to my mind, models of the best simple English spoken in old times. Remember, however, that language alters with years. They spoke English, and so do we, but their style was different from ours. Read



---

beside them the best models of modern English that you can get at. I believe the best English writer for the last hundred years was William Cobbett, the political radical. I think he wrote the finest simple Saxon-English the world has ever seen. In the present day I do not know a greater master of tersely spoken Saxon-English than John Bright. Among old political orators, the speeches of Lord Chatham and Patrick Henry, the American, are models of good English. Last, but not least, never forget that, next to the Bible, there is nothing in the English language which, for combined simplicity, perspicuousness, eloquence, and power, can be compared with some of the great speeches in Shakespeare. Models of this sort must really be studied, and studied "with brains," too, if you wish to attain a good style of composition in preaching. On the other

hand, do not be above talking to the poor, and visiting your people from house to house. Sit down with your people by the fireside, and exchange thoughts with them on all subjects. Find out how they think and how they express themselves, if you want them to understand your sermons. By so doing you will insensibly learn much. You will be continually picking up modes of thought, and get notions as to what you should say in your pulpit.

A humble country clergyman was once asked "whether he studied the fathers." The worthy man replied that he had little opportunity of studying the *fathers*, as they were generally out in the fields when he called. But he studied the *mothers* more, because he often found them at home, and he could talk to them. Wittingly or unwittingly, the good man hit a nail right on the head. We must

talk to our people, if we would understand how to preach to them.

(a) I will only say, in conclusion, that whatever we preach, or whatever pulpit we occupy, whether we preach simply or not, whether we preach written or extempore, we ought to aim not merely at letting off fireworks, but at preaching that which will do lasting good to souls. Let us beware of fireworks in our preaching. "Beautiful" sermons, "brilliant" sermons, "clever" sermons, "popular" sermons, are often sermons which have no effect on the congregation, and do not draw men to Jesus Christ. Let us aim so to preach that what we say may really come home to men's minds and consciences and hearts, and make them think and consider.

(b) All the simplicity in the world can do no good, unless you preach the simple Gospel of

Jesus Christ so fully and clearly that everybody can understand it. If Christ crucified has not His rightful place in your sermons, and sin is not exposed as it should be, and your people are not plainly told what they ought to be and do, YOUR PREACHING IS OF NO USE.

(c) All the simplicity in the world, again, is useless without a good lively delivery. If you bury your head in your bosom, and mumble over your manuscript in a dull, monotonous, droning way, like a bee in a bottle, so that people cannot understand what you are speaking about, your preaching will be in vain. Depend upon it, delivery is not sufficiently attended to in our Church. In this, as in everything else connected with the science of preaching, I consider the Church of England is sadly deficient. I know that I began preaching alone in the New Forest, and

nobody ever told me what was right or wrong in the pulpit. The result was that the first year of my preaching was a series of experiments. We get no help in these matters at Oxford and Cambridge. The utter want of any proper training for the pulpit is one great blot and defect in the system of the Church of England.

(d) Above all, let us never forget that all the simplicity in the world is useless without prayer for God's blessing, and without a life corresponding in some measure to what we preach. Be it ours to have an earnest desire for the souls of men, while we seek for simplicity in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and let us never forget to accompany our sermons by holy living and fervent prayer.

## Selected List of Works

BY THE RIGHT REV. JOHN C. RYLE, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

---

### Expository Thoughts on the Gospels.

Designed for Family and Private Reading, with the Text complete, and copious Notes. Thirteenth edition.

ST. MATTHEW. Extra cloth. 6s.

ST. MARK. Uniform with the above. 5s.

ST. LUKE. Vol. I., 5s. 6d. Vol. II., 7s.

ST. JOHN. Vol. I., 6s. 6d. Vol. II., 6s. 6d. Vol. III., 8s.

IN EXTRA BINDINGS. The set complete, half morocco, gilt edges, £3 12s. 6d. Whole Turkey morocco, £4 10s. Or each volume, half morocco, 4s.; Turkey morocco, 6s. 6d., in addition to the prices in cloth.

### Short Expository Readings on the Gospel of St.

John. A Selection designed for Families, Mathers' Meetings, District Visitors, etc. With the Text complete. Crown 8vo, extra cloth, 5s.

"KNOTS UNTIED" SERIES.

### Facts and Men.

Being Pages from English Church History, some Biographical and some Historical. Large post 8vo, extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM HUNT AND COMPANY,

---

### Holiness :

Its Nature, Hindrances, Difficulties, and Roots. Being a Series of Papers on the Subject. With Preface, Introductory Essay, and Supplementary Extracts from Old Writers. Large post 8vo, extra cloth, 7s. 6d. Uniform with "Knots Untied."

### Practical Religion.


Being Plain Papers on the daily duties, experiences, dangers, and privileges of professing Christians. Extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

### Old Paths.

Being Plain Statements on some of the weightier matters of Christianity from the Standpoint of an Evangelical Churchman. Second Edition. Extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

### Knots Untied.

Being Plain Statements on Disputed Points in Religion from the Stand-point of an Evangelical Churchman. Large Post 8vo. 500pp. Fifth Enlarged Edition. Extra cloth, 7s. 6d.



### Home Truths.

A re-issue of the Miscellaneous Writings of Bishop Ryle, D.D., revised and adapted to this work. Complete in Four vols. Extra cloth, red edges, 18s.

### Home Truths.

Being the Miscellaneous Writings revised and corrected especially for this work. Sixth edition. Fcap 8vo., extra cloth, lettered. Eight Series. Each illustrated with a Frontispiece and Vignette Title. Each volume, 3s. 6d.  
The same in sets only, eight vols., extra cloth, gilt edges, 25s.

PATERNOSTER ROW.

---

**Hymns for the Church on Earth.**

By Bishop Byle, D.D. An entirely New and Enlarged Edition of 400 Hymns. In various cloth bindings, 4s. 6d., 5s., and in Morocco, 10s.

**Hymns for the Church on Earth.**

Being 800 Hymns, for the most part of Modern date. In large type. Tenth edition.

*In small 8vo., black cloth, red edges, 4s.; limp cloth, for invalids, 4s.; black antique, 4s. 6d.; violet and extra cloth antique, gilt edges, 5s.; Turkey Morocco, 10s. 6d. Russia and other bindings for presentation.*

**The Additional Hymn-Book.**

Being Three Hundred Hymns for Public Worship, most of them not to be found in the Collections commonly used. Limp cloth, 6d.; extra cloth, thin boards, 9d.; cloth boards, 1s.

**Spiritual Songs.**

Colos. iii. 6. Being One Hundred Hymns, not to be found in the Hymn Books most commonly used. Selected by Bishop Byle. Fifteenth enlarged edition. Series I. Glazed wrapper, 9d.; fancy cloth, gilt edges, 1s. Series II. 1s.; limp cloth, 1s. 4d.

**Bible Inspiration :**

its Reality and Nature. Second edition. Copious Notes. 1s. 6d.

**Coming Events and Present Duties.**

Being Miscellaneous Sermons and Addresses on Prophetical Subjects; arranged, revised, and corrected. Second edition, enlarged. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.



WILLIAM HUNT AND COMPANY,

---

**Bishops and Clergy of Other Days.**

With an Introduction on the Real Merits of the Reformers and Puritans. Crown 8vo., extra cloth, 4s.

**Church Reform.**

Being Papers on the Subject, with full Notes and Introduction. Crown 8vo. Extra cloth, limp, 2s. 6d.

**Worldly Conformity.**

What it is not, and what it is. Cloth boards, 1s.

**Assurance.**

(2 Th . iv. 6, 7, 8.) With Notes and Extracts from Writers of the 17th century. Seventh edition, enlarged. Cloth, 1s.

**Church Principles and Church Comprehensiveness.**

With Introduction and Appendix. Crown 8vo, 68pp., quarter-bound, 1s.

**Dogma.**

A Paper for the Times. Being Thoughts on the Importance of Distinct and Definite Views of Religious Truth. Crown 8vo. With tinted wrapper. 8d , or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Boys and Girls Playing.**

And other Sermons for Children. With Six Illustrations by Dalziel and others. Extra cloth. 2s. 6d.

**Young Men Exhorted.**

An Address to Young Men. Tenth edition. Fcap 8vo, 68pp., tinted wrapper, 6d. ; cloth extra, 1s.

PATERNOSTER ROW.

---

### Eternity!

Thoughts on 2 Cor. iv. 18 Spoken in Peterborough Cathedral, on December 23rd, 1877. With a Postscript containing some remarks on Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope." 82pp., demy 12mo, 2d.

---

---

## TRACTS IN PACKETS.

BY THE RIGHT REV. JOHN C. RYLE, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

### Assorted Tracts.

A Classified Re-issue, in Packets, of Tracts. Each packet, 1s.

- Packet 1.—"The Lord Jesus Christ, His Work, Offices, Character."  
" 2.—"Justification, Forgiveness, Faith, Repentance."  
" 3.—"The Holy Ghost and His Work; Conversion, Regeneration."  
" 4.—"Exhortations, Earnest Appeals, Searching Enquiries."  
" 5.—"Holy Living, Practical Duties."  
" 6.—"Means of Grace, Bible, Prayer, Sacraments."  
" 7.—"Experimental Points, Assurance, Growth in Grace."  
" 8.—"Prophecy, Controversy."  
" 9.—"Foundation Truths."  
" 10.—"Doctrinal Truths."  
" 11.—"Practical Truths."  
" 12.—"Useful Inquiries."  
" 13.—"Church Subjects."  
" 14.—"Cardinal Points."

WILLIAM HUNT AND COMPANY.

---

**Expository Tracts.**

Twenty-four eight-page Tracts, in large type. Selected from the Gospel of St. MATTHEW. Price 1s., in packet.

**Expository Tracts.**

Selected from the Gospel of St. MARK. Price 1s., in packet.

**Our Sundays.**

First Series. Being 40 short large-type Tracts. Price 1s.

**Plain Speaking.**

First and Second Series. Each containing 40 short large-type Tracts. Price 1s. each.

**Seed Corn.**

Being an assorted Packet of 100 Hand Bills, containing 48 sorts. Price 8d.

**Thoughts for Heads and Hearts.**

First and Second Series. Each containing 40 short large-type Tracts. Price 1s. each.

**Words for All.**

Forty short Tracts in large type. Four and eight pages. In packets. 1s.

**Boys and Girls Playing,**

and other Addresses for Children. Fourteen assorted, in tinted glazed covers, in packet, 1s.

---

*A classified List of all the Works of Bishop Eyle may be obtained on application to the Publishers.*



